PERIODICAL

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INFORMATION BULLETIN

ISSN 0041-7904

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
MAR 16 1977
LIBRARY SCIENCE LIBRARY

Vol. 36, No. 7 February 18, 1977

LC TO APPEAR AT KENNEDY CENTER

In a press conference on February 14, Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin and Kennedy Center Executive Director Roger Stevens jointly announced the establishment of a performing arts library in the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. The announcement followed five months of study and negotiation between the two institutions.

The Librarian learned of the Kennedy Center's desire to establish a reference facility through discussions with Mr. Stevens. He shared the director's enthusiasm for the project and a commitment was made to investigate the feasibility of such a reference facility. As the Library's collections and activities in the performing arts continue to grow and the Kennedy Center's reputation as a significant national showcase for the arts develops, the heads of the two institutions agreed that the time had come to share their resources to the mutual benefit of both and to the greater benefit of the American public.

The new library will serve performing artists, teachers, the scholarly community, and the staff and public of the Kennedy Center through a core reference collection of 3,000 monographic and serial titles. Computer terminals will provide researchers access to the vast collections of the Library of Congress through its bibliographic data bases. The proposed facility will also assist in the recording of music, theater, opera, film, and dance performances as a means of preserving these cultural events for posterity. In addition to providing a bright and comfortable reading room, the library might also provide a place for the valuable records and archives that are already part of the Kennedy Center.

The library will be located on the top floor of the Center, adjacent to the new studio theater in the east end of the North Gallery. New York architect Philip Johnson has been engaged to design the library, and his plans include a reading room, an exhibit area, film-viewing and listening rooms, and a facility for an ongoing oral history project.

Planning for the Library of Congress reference facility in the Kennedy Center began in September 1976, when The Librarian and Mr. Stevens announced their enthusiastic support of the project. Alan Fern, director, and John Finzi, assistant director for library resources, Research Department, proceeded to deter-

A Planning Conference for a National Preservation Program took place at the Library of Congress on December 16-17, 1976. Sixty conservators, librarians, and representatives of other institutions interested in conservation considered the problems confronting libraries and archives and their possible solutions. An account of their discussions appear as Appendix I to this issue of the LC *Information Bulletin* on pp. 129-131. Photographs of the conference appear on p. 121.

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mine the scope, functions, and requirements of such a facility, in frequent consultation with The Librarian. The Librarian sought and received the approval of the chairman and vice-chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library to undertake the project.

Mr. Finzi coordinated a team of reference librarians–Barbara Henry, Music Division; Dorothy Pollet, General Reference and Bibliography Division; and Patrick Sheehan, Prints and Photographs Division–who assisted in preparing a program statement for the establishment of the facility. The statement became the blueprint for further planning.

Studies were undertaken to determine the collection, space, and equipment requirements of the facility. A list of 3,000 monographic and serial titles on the performing arts, compiled in the spring of 1976 at the request of the Friends of the Kennedy Center, is to be revised and updated as necessary to form the nucleus of the reference collection at the Kennedy Center. The list represents the combined efforts of three divisions of the former Reference Department and was coordinated by Mary Jane Gibson, General Reference and Bibliography Division.

Planning the layout and furnishing of the facility followed. Assisting Mr. Finzi in this endeavor were Robert Carneal, Music Division, who provided information on recordings and audio-equipment; Exhibits Officer Michael Carrigan, exhibit and display cabinets; Edward D'Alessandro, Research Department, layout and library equipment; Robert Gross, Stack and Reader Division, microforms and micro-readers; Lynne Hammette, Library Environment Resources, layout and furnishings; Patrick Sheehan, Prints and Photographs Division, film and video equipment; and William Sittig, Research Department, computer terminals.

CDS TO DISTRIBUTE GPO CATALOGING DATA ON TAPE

The Government Printing Office and the Library of Congress have announced plans to distribute the cataloging appearing in the *Monthly Catalog* in machine-readable form. The Cataloging Distribution Service of the Library of Congress will inaugurate the distribution of GPO *Monthly Catalog* tape records in the MARC II format beginning in April.

The records on each monthly tape will be those appearing in the *Monthly Catalog.* The cataloging is prepared by the staff of the Library Division of GPO's Library and Statutory Distribution Service following AACR rules and Library of Congress main entries. Subjects are derived from *Library of Congress Subject Headings,* 8th edition and its supplements. The cataloging is currently done on-line by GPO with the Ohio College Library Center (OCLC) and will be converted to the MARC II format by the Cataloging Distribution Service.

Cooperative efforts between the Government Printing Office and the Library of Congress continue. The distribution of printed catalog cards using cataloging created for the *Monthly Catalog* is being actively explored. Joint study of means by which LC and GPO can collaborate more closely to share authority files and each other's cataloging of Federal documents is also in progress.

For information on the tape distribution service and prospective card services contact:

Customer Services Section
Cataloging Distribution Service
Library of Congress
Building 159, Navy Yard Annex
Washington, D.C. 20541

For general information on cataloging policy and practice contact:

Library Division
Library and Statutory Distribution Service
Government Printing Office
5236 Eisenhower Ave.
Alexandria, Va. 22304

ADVISORY COMMITTEE NAMED

On January 17, President Ford named 15 persons to be members of the Advisory Committee of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services. They are John H. M. Chen of Montgomery, Ala., Walter W. Curley of Syracuse, N.Y., Ann Heidbreder Eastman of Pittsburgh, Pa., Oscar Everhart of Miami Beach, Fla., Marian Gallagher of Seattle, Wash., David R. Gergen of North Carolina, Donald T. Gibbs of Newport, R.I., Alice B. Ihrig of Oak Lawn, Ill., Kenneth Jernigan of Des Moines, Iowa, Samuel Jackson Martz of Nashville, Tenn., Agnes M. Myers of Denver, Colo., Edwin B. Parker of Palo Alto, Calif., Elizabeth Ruffner of Prescott, Ariz., Joseph F. Shubert of Columbus, Ohio, and Martha S. Williams of Detroit, Mich.

LARRY McMURTRY TO READ AT LC

The author of *The Last Picture Show* and *Terms of Endearment* will present a reading from his work at the Library of Congress on Monday, February 28. Larry McMurtry's program will include a commentary on his fiction.

Born in Wichita Falls, Texas, in 1936, Larry McMurtry grew up on a ranch near Archer City, Texas. He earned his bachelor's degree from North Texas State University in 1958 and his master's degree from Rice Institute in 1960. In 1960-61 he held a Stegner Fellowship in fiction from Stanford University and was a Guggenheim Fellow in 1964.

Mr. McMurtry's novels are *Horseman, Pass By* (1961), *Leaving Cheyenne* (1963), *The Last Picture Show* (1965), *In a Narrow Grave* (1968), *Moving On* (1970), *All My Friends Are Going to Be Strangers* (1972), and *Terms of Endearment* (1975). Three of his novels have been made into motion pictures—*Horseman, Pass By* as "Hud" in 1963, *Leaving Cheyenne* as "Lovin' Molly" in 1974, and "The Last Picture Show" in 1971, for which Mr. McMurtry also wrote the screenplay.

The program, sponsored by the Library's Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund, will begin at 8 p.m. in the Coolidge Auditorium. No tickets are required.

Tape recordings of programs in the Whittall literature series are available from radio station WUOM/WVGR in Ann Arbor, Mich., to radio stations in the National Public Radio network.

CONGRESSIONAL WIVES VISIT LC

The 94th Congress Congressional wives group sponsored a tour on February 1 of the Library of Congress for wives of Members of the 95th Congress. Following coffee in The Librarian's office, Mr. Boorstin spoke to them about the activities and services of the Library of Congress. The visitors were then given a tour of the Library of Congress Building, including the Congressional Research Service.

Joan Dale of the Tour Office shows the visitors the Gutenberg Bible.

LIBRARY RECEIVES GIFT FROM JAPANESE UNIVERSITY

The Library has received as a gift from Tenri Central Library, Tenri University, Japan, a set of the facsimile reproduction of *Kirishitan-ban Shūei* (Collection of the Jesuit Mission Press in Japan) in 12 volumes, bound in the form of the originals. The set includes the eight titles in the possession of Tenri University, a supplementary volume reproducing Volume II of *Guia de Pecador* from a microfilm copy belonging to the Jesuit Archives in Rome, and a descriptive booklet. This facsimile edition was produced to commemorate the 90th Anniversary of the Foundress of Tenrikyo.

The Jesuit Mission began its proselytizing work in Japan in the middle of the 16th century and was so successful that nearly one million Japanese were eventually converted to the Christian faith. About 90 years after its beginnings, however, a series of severe persecutions virtually wiped out Christianity in Japan.

During the heyday of the Mission, the priests imported a printing press to assist them in their work. For about 20 years, from 1591 until the Great Persecution forced its removal to Macao, the Jesuit press produced Christian materials from movable type on this press. The works printed during this period comprise what is called the Jesuit Mission Press in Japan. At present 29 works of book length are known to exist, some in solitary copies, scattered in 13 countries around the world.

When processed, the Japanese-language titles in the facsimile set will be retained in the Orientalia Division; other titles will be added to the general collections.

CLEMENS BIBLIOGRAPHY ISSUED

"Although my book is intended mainly for the entertainment of boys and girls, I hope it will not be shunned by men and women on that account, for part of my plan has been to try to pleasantly remind adults of what they once were themselves, and of how they felt and thought and talked. . ." Thus was the first edition of *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* introduced to American readers in 1876 by its author Samuel L. Clemens.

The Library of Congress has commemorated the centennial of the publication of Tom Sawyer in an annotated bibliography entitled *Samuel Langhorne Clemens: A Centennial for Tom Sawyer.* Designed in part to serve as a catalog of the Library's current exhibition on Clemens' work—on display through February 28 in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division—the 86-page bibliography lists 109 items by and about the renowned American author. The numerous illustrations reproduced show how variously Mark Twain characters have been interpreted over the 100 years.

Compiled by Virginia Haviland and Margaret N. Coughlan of the Children's Book Section, the bibliography emphasizes editions of the Clemens classics most widely read by young people, biographical and autobiographical and travel works significant for relevant background, and a miscellany of other items which relate to the author's writing of fiction and which reflect his personality. Contemporary book reviews are quoted in annotations for first editions, and bio-critical works and bibliographies are included.

Evidence of Clemens' timelessness and place in world literature is supported by the inclusion of important foreign-language and international editions of his work. Summarizing the universal appeal of Clemens in a foreword he wrote to a bio-critical study of the American author. Winston Churchill proudly claimed to have "read and revelled in the works of Mark Twain before I was twelve years old. . . . For many years Tom and Huck represented America to me as they did for thousands and thousands of English lads."

Samuel Langhorne Clemens (ISBN 0-844-0192-7) is available by mail from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, or in person only from the Library of Congress Information Counter, for $1.25 a copy (Stock No. 030-001-00070-2).

MARCH 4 PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

David Glazer, clarinet; Kishiko Suzumi, violin and viola; Michael Rudiakov, violoncello; and Richard Goode, piano, will present a concert of instrumental chamber music on Friday evening, March 4. Their program is sponsored by the Library's McKim Fund.

Of diverse backgrounds, the four artists are currently residents of New York State. David Glazer, clarinetist of international stature known particularly for his performances and recordings of the chamber music repertoire, teaches at the State University of New York at Stony Brook. Miss Suzumi, who is

(Continued on p. 122)

PLANNING CONFERENCE DRAWS LIBRARIANS AND CONSERVATORS

Participants in a Planning Conference for a National Preservation Program included the following people: (above left) Robert Stueart, dean of the School of Library Science, Simmons College, and Donald G. Etherington of the Library of Congress Restoration Office; (above center) Paul Banks of the Newberry Library and Robert Feller of Carnegie-Mellon University; (top right) Mr. Etherington and James W. Henderson of New York Public Library; (right) Frazer G. Poole, assistant director for preservation of the Library's Administrative Department, with department director Edmond L. Applebaum and Warren J. Haas, vice president of Columbia University; (lower left) Lawrence S. Robinson, the Library's preservation microfilming officer, with Robert Asleson, president of R. R. Bowker Co., and Carl M. Spaulding of the Council on Library Resources; (lower right) Pamela Darling of Columbia University, book conservator Carolyn Horton, and Stephen Salmon of the University of California at Berkeley.

Japanese-born, trained for her career at the famous Toho School before completing her professional studies at the Juilliard School. In recent years she has firmly established herself as a performer in the United States and is currently a member of the Japan Trio.

Michael Rudiakov was born in Paris and studied in Israel before coming to the United States to study with cellist Bernard Greenhouse. He is a member of the Composers String Quartet and serves on the faculties of Sarah Lawrence and SUNY at Purchase. Mr. Goode, who was a student of Rudolf Serkin, has participated in the Music from Marlboro programs and is a founding member of the Lincoln Center Chamber Music Society.

The program on March 4 include Trio No. 4, K. 498 by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Cello Sonata (1948) by Elliott Carter, Sonata No. 3 in D minor for violin and piano, Op. 108 by Johannes Brahms, and Quartet for clarinet, violin, cello, and piano (1938) by Paul Hindemith.

The concert will begin at 8:30 p.m. in the Coolidge Auditorium. Tickets will be distributed by Patrick Hayes, 1300 G St., N.W., beginning at 8:30 a.m. on Monday, February 28. A service charge of 25 cents is placed on each ticket and only two tickets are distributed to an individual. Telephone reservations may be made on Monday morning by calling 393-4463. Mail orders are not accepted.

The concert will be broadcast live by radio station WETA-FM and made available to stations in other cities through the Katie and Walter Louchheim Fund in the Library of Congress.

CONSERVATION POLICY RESTATED

In 1973 an energy conservation program was instituted in the Library Capitol Hill buildings by the Architect of the Capitol. Since present heating loads at the Capitol Power Plan can be carried without the use of oil-fired equipment, all heating loads for the winter months have been shifted to the existing coal-fired boilers.

The Librarian of Congress has announced to the LC staff that, with his approval, a program similar to that instituted in 1973 and repeated each year since then is being carried out in the following ways.

In those Library buildings where local control is possible, temperatures in public corridors have been set at 65 degrees during the day and will either be reduced to 55 degrees at night or the equipment will be turned off completely, depending upon the system.

Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) units in selected areas will be started two hours before the building is opened each morning and will be turned off each evening after the building is closed.

HVAC units that supply meeting rooms only will be started one hour before the scheduled meeting and will be turned off after completion of the meeting.

HVAC units supplying areas manned on a 24-hour basis will be retained in continuous operation, but at a reduced capacity whenever circumstances permit.

Kitchen exhaust systems will be turned off after the kitchen operations have been completed.

Drinking water coolers have been turned off for the winter season.

The level of lighting in the Great Hall and public corridors has been reduced where possible.

The Librarian has urged "all staff members to continue cooperating to the fullest extent possible in our effort to conserve energy."

STAFF NEWS

Appointment in Science and Technology Announced

Thomas E. Hughes has been named assistant chief for information services of the Science and Technology Division effective February 7. Mr. Hughes comes from the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) where he has been chief of the Systems Development Branch, Office of Technical Information, since 1972.

Mr. Hughes, a graduate of St. Mary's College, Baltimore, Md. (A.B. in philosophy and psychology, magna cum laude, 1946), has also studied at The Catholic University, Washington, D.C. (1946-47), Mount St. Mary, Norwood, Ohio (1948-49), George Washington University (1953-55, 1956-59), and the University of Houston (1956). He taught biology at George Washington University from 1961-62.

Mr. Hughes was employed by the Library of Congress in various positions from 1947 through 1950. After serving two years with the U.S. Army as a meteorologist, he returned to the Library in 1952 as a subject indexer in the Exchange and Gift Division. In 1955 he joined the Technical Information Division (predecessor of the Science and Technology Division) as editor and acting head of the Army-sponsored Snow, Ice, and Permafrost Research Establishment (SIPRE) bibliography project, now the Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory (CRREL) bibliography project. In 1957 he became head of the SIPRE Project and remained in that position until

Mr. Hughes

1960 when he joined the International Division of Royer & Rodger as an editor. He became executive vice president of Scripta Technica in 1962, where he was responsible for the publication of foreign scientific journals in English translation.

Since 1963, when he joined the Atomic Energy Commission (now ERDA), Mr. Hughes has served in positions of progressive responsibility in the Division of Technical Information. He was involved in the development of the Understanding the Atom series as well as other public education programs in nuclear energy, evaluated proposals for AEC support of scientific conferences, and supervised planning and production of AEC domestic and international science demonstration and exhibit programs. In his present position he has been responsible for major computer-based technical information systems in ERDA, including the ERDA/RECON network.

AWARD

Paul C. Quinn, mail clerk in the Mail Receipt and Delivery Unit, Central Services Division, was presented a 25-year Federal Service Award pin on February 9 by Edmond L. Applebaum, director, Administrative Department.

A native of Richmond, Va., Mr. Quinn began his Government career serving in the Federal Bureau of Investigation from March 1947 to August 1951, interrupted briefly by service with the U.S. Army. He was employed by the Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Co. from September 1951 through March 1953.

In April 1953, Mr. Quinn returned to the FBI where he remained until the end of 1968. He joined the National Archives and Records Service in October 1971 and came to the Library in August 1972 and in his present position. He received a quality salary increase in November 1974.

PERSONNEL CHANGES

K. Forbis Jordan has been appointed senior specialist in education in the Congressional Research Service. Mr. Jordan comes to the Library with over 25 years of experience in the field of education, the last two with the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools. As executive secretary of the association's Commission on Schools, he administered an accreditation program for over 4,000 elementary, secondary, vocational, and adult schools in 19 states and acted as liaison with personnel in state universities and state education agencies in those states.

Born in Kentucky, Mr. Jordan received his bachelor's and master's degrees in the social sciences from Western Kentucky University and a Ph. D. in secondary school administration and school management from Indiana University. Since 1950 he has served in various positions in the field of education, initially as a secondary school teacher, then as a principal, and, from 1958 to 1975, as professor of educational administration, first at the School of Education of Indiana University and later with the University of Florida's College of Education.

In addition to playing an active role in several professional associations, Mr. Jordan has served in such capacities as associate executive secretary of the Indiana School Boards Association, associate director of the Bureau of Surveys and Administrative Studies of Indiana University's School of Education, ESEA Title I consultant and chairman of ESEA Title III Advisory Committee for the Indiana State Department of Public Instruction, finance specialist and research director of the National Educational Finance Project and director of the EPDA Project for Educational Resource Management Specialists.

Mr. Jordan has also participated in over 50 surveys and consultant studies for local school districts and states and acted as a consultant and coordinator of state school finance studies in a number of states. He has published extensively in the field of education

with nearly 70 monographs, chapters for books, articles, reviews, research bulletins, and other publications to his credit.

Appointments: Clifton Bethea, bibliographical and binding control assistant, GS-4, Bind, 4090; Timothy Cook, catalog filer, GS-5, Cat Mgmt, 4041; Clarence Day, private, SP-7, Bldgs, 2322; Dennis Kray, clerk-typist, GS-4, Loan, 4244; Douglas Mitchell, senior reference assistant, GS-9, CRS S, 4043; Susan Phillippe, editorial assistant, GS-5, CRS Ed, 4102; Julie Tsai, librarian, GS-9, Cat Publ, 4114.

Temporary Appointments: Cecilia Medina, legal research assistant, GS-11, LL Hisp, 4213; Jonathan Monroe, editorial assistant, GS-5, CRS D, 4100; Ruth Polan, librarian, GS-9, DBPH, NP; Lana Thompson, library aid, GS-1, MARC Dev, NP; Rosalie Wilson, clerk-typist, GS-1, Cop Ref, NP.

Reappointment: Joan Gardner, administrative clerk, GS-4, CRS D, NP.

Promotions: Linda Chess, to area supervisor, GS-6, S&R, 4242; Duane Gelderloos, Inf, to research analyst, GS-7, FRD, 4050; Regina Hamilton, to congressional research administrator, GS-14, CRS D, 4103; Sheryl Tolson, Mss, to editorial assistant, GS-5, CRS A, 4102.

Resignations: Anita Nolen, Mss; Dana Orie, CRS G.

Another recent appointment, announced in the LC Information Bulletin *for February 4 (pp. 94-95), was that of William Sartain as assistant chief of the Stack and Reader Division. Mr. Sartain, who has 29 years' service with the Library, mostly with the Stack and Reader Division, is a familiar figure to readers and employees who are regular patrons of the Main Reading Room.*

STAFF ACTIVITIES

Elemer Bako, Finno-Ugrian area specialist in the Slavic and Central European Division, is the author of an article entitled "Magyarok a 18. századi Amerikában" (Hungarians in 18th Century America), which was published in the January 9, 16, and 23 issues of the Hungarian-language weekly, *Katolikus Magyarok Vasárnapja–Catholic Hungarians' Sunday* (Youngstown, Ohio).

Jon Baumgarten, general counsel in the Copyright Office, participated in a February 3 Association of American Publishers Seminar on the New Copyright Law. The day-long event at the McGraw-Hill Auditorium in New York City dealt with what publishers should be doing now to prepare for the new law that will go into effect next January 1.

Frank Kurt Cylke, chief of the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, is directing the Washington Summer Institute on Federal Library Resources, sponsored by The Catholic University of America, to be held August 15-26. Further information is available from John J. Gilheany, director of summer sessions and continuing education, The Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C. 20064.

Mary Jane Gibson, assistant head of the Bibliography Section of the General Reference and Bibliography Division, is the compiler of "United States of America National Bibliographical and Abstracting Services and Related Activities in 1975," which has just appeared in the winter 1976 issue of *RQ,* the official quarterly journal of the Reference and Adult Services Division of the American Library Association. The survey continues the series begun in 1961 by Helen D. Jones at the request of the former Reference Services Division. It represents an expansion of a report for 1975 submitted to UNESCO in response to an annual questionnaire. Among the subjects discussed are national institutions, interlibrary cooperation, and mechanization. Selected titles are included for such diverse topics as official publications, films, theses and dissertations, area studies, indexes and ab-

stracts of periodicals, and translations from foreign languages.

Consultant in poetry **Robert Hayden** has received an honorary doctor of letters degree from Grand Valley State Colleges in Michigan. Mr. Hayden is on leave this year from the University of Michigan where he is professor of English. The honorary degree was conferred by Grand Valley President Arend D. Lubbers.

Leo A. Orleans, China research specialist, Research Department, **Chi Wang**, head, Chinese and Korean Section, Orientalia Division, and **William W. Whitson**, chief, Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division participated in the 16th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Regional Conference of the Association for Asian Studies at the University of Florida. Chi Wang was the chairman of a panel on Science in China After the Cultural Revolution and presented a paper entitled "Science in China After the Cultural Revolution: An Overview." Leo Orleans' paper was entitled "The Role of Science in China's Food Population Balance," and William Whitson was a panelist on A Roundtable Dicussion: The Lives of Mao-Tse-tung and Chou En-lai in Retrospect.

The Department of the Army has presented **James C. Schaffer** of the Information Systems Office an official commendation for outstanding performance for the work he performed during 1975 and 1976 as a computer specialist for the ADP and Systems Analysis Branch, Tactical Data Systems Division, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Research, Development and Acquisition. The commendation was presented to Mr. Schaffer, who joined the Library staff in November, by Administrative Department Director Edmond L. Applebaum on Tuesday, February 1.

Mr. Schaffer and Mr. Applebaum

On January 29, **Vivian Schrader**, head of the Audiovisual Section of the Descriptive Cataloging Division, attended a "Hands-On" Encounter with Media Workshop at the Van Ness Campus of the University of the District of Columbia. The workshop was sponsored by the Council on Library Technology, the Society of Library and Information Technicians, and the Instructional Resources Center of the University of the District of Columbia, Van Ness Campus. Miss Schrader served as a member of a panel discussing in a series of four sessions the cataloging and processing of audiovisual materials.

Mary Jack Wintle, assistant chief of the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, spoke to the seminar on Trends and Issues in Librarianship at the University of Michigan School of Library Science on January 27. Participants were particularly interested in the division's activities in technology, production, and public education, as well as in serving handicapped people ,and the study done on making the Madison Building barrier-free.

ACTIVITIES OF FORMER STAFF MEMBER

Sergius Yakobson, honorary consultant in Slavic studies to the Library and former chief of the Slavic and Central European Division, was the chairman of a panel discussion on Patrimonialism in Russia: A Discussion of Richard Pipes' "Russia under the Old Regime" on December 30 as part of the American Historical Association's 91st Annual Meeting in Washington, D.C. In November, the Executive Committee of the South Atlantic Modern Language Association conferred upon Mr. Yakobson honorary membership in the association.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PUBLICATIONS

Non-GPO Imprints Received in the Library of Congress . . . : A Selective Checklist, issued annually by the Exchange and Gift Division, ceased publication with the number covering 1975 imprints (see the LC *Information Bulletin* for September 24, 1976, p. 592).

Non-GPO Imprints listed Federal publications of research or informational value that fell outside the scope of the *Monthly Catalog* as well as the other established catalogs of U.S. Government and Government-sponsored publications. Because the *Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications* is becoming increasingly more inclusive, the need for *Non-GPO Imprints* has diminished.

Seven editions of the checklist were published. The first covered publications received between July 1967 and December 1969, and subsequent editions covered receipts in 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, and 1975. All editions are still available from the Cataloging Distribution Service for $1.25 each.

The Library will continue aiding the *Monthly Catalog* to expand its coverage by forwarding to the Superintendent of Documents a copy each of non-GPO imprint received by the Documents Expediting Project.

Braille Book Review. ISSN 0006-873X. Vol. 46, No. 1. January-February 1977. Free upon request from the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20542.

Digest of Public General Bills and Resolutions. ISSN 0012-2785. 94th Congress, 2nd Session. Final Issue and Index. 1976. (various pagings) For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. for $19 for the issue and $2.75 for the index or $110 a session, domestic, and $137.50 a session, foreign (LC 14.6:94-2/Final) and (LC 14.6:94-2/Index).

Monthly Checklist of State Publications. ISSN 0027-0288. Vol. 68, No. 1. January 1977. (pp. 1-86) For sale by the Superintendent of Documents for $1.50 for single monthly issues, except June and December for $2.54, or $21.90 per year, domestic, and $27.40, foreign; the index sells for $2.10 (LC 30.9:68/1).

Samuel Langhorne Clemens: A Centennial for Tom Sawyer: An Annotated, Selected Bibliography. ISBN 0-844-0192-7. 1976. (ix, 86 p.) Prepared by Virginia Haviland and Margaret N. Coughlan to serve, in part, as an exhibition catalog of items mounted in the Library's Rare Book and Special Collections Division to celebrate the centennial of *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer.* Available for $1.25 from the Superintendent of Documents (Stock No. 030-001-00070-2 LC 1.12/2:C59).

Talking Book Topics. ISSN 0039-9183. Vol. 43, No. 1. January-February 1977. Free upon request from the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

New Microform Publications: *A Survey on Telefacsimile Use in Libraries in the United States* (one sheet of positive microfiche, $4.50 or unbound positive prints, $19); *Chronology of Events Pertaining to U.S. Involvement in the War in Vietnam and South Asia* (one reel, $10, unbound prints, $15); *Viet Cong and North Vietnamese Army Tactical Studies and Doctrine* (one reel, $15); Bangladesh Newspapers and *Bangladesh Gazette* (various titles and prices). For shipment to other than North American addresses, an additional 60 cents per reel should be added to the prices quoted. Orders and inquiries concerning these titles should be addressed to the Library of Congress, Photoduplication Service, Washington, D.C. 20540.

NEW REFERENCE WORKS

In 1962 Werner Guttentag undertook the monumental task of publishing an annual bibliography of books published in Bolivia. Earlier efforts in that direction were made by Gabriel René Moreno in 1874 and in the first half of the 20th century by Valentín Abecía and Rosendo Gutiérrez. In the introduction to the first volume of *Bibliografía boliviana* (1962), Mr. Guttentag asked some intriguing questions: what are Bolivia's fundamental problems? and how much is being written by politicians, scientists, or literary persons? He examined the quantitative distribution of publications among the social sciences, the exact sciences, and the humanities, and ascertained the extent to which the Bolivian government participated in publishing. According to Guttentag, 40 percent of the Bolivian publications in 1962 consisted of government or university publications, while another 40 percent of material dealt with politics and economics. Entries in *Bibliografía boliviana* are listed by subject and publishers. Each year contains a supplement to publications which appeared previously. More recent volumes contain succinct annotations and biographic data on the authors. Mr. Guttentag includes very helpful introductions in each volume, assessing trends and problems relating to publishing in Bolivia, the changing intellectual climate, and other insightful comments. During the last 14 years *Bibliografía boliviana* listed almost 6,000 titles. The last volume to appear (Vol. 75, 1975) changed the titles to *Biobibliografía boliviana,* as the compiler continues adding more and certainly invaluable biographic information about Bolivian authors. This annual bibliography sheds light on a country about which current information is not readily available and should be of great interest to librarians and to researchers engaged in Andean Studies. *Biobibliografía boliviana* is published by Editorial Los Amigos del Libro, Casilla 450, Cochabamba, Bolivia. It may be consulted in the Library's general collections (Z1641.B5).

The publishing house Los Amigos del Libro has just issued *Monografía de Bolivia* (1976) in four volumes. This contribution represents one of the most complete economic, political, and geographic histories of Bolivia. The first volume is entitled *Chuquisaca y Potosí,* Vol. 2 is *La Paz y Cochabamba,* Vol. 3, *Oruro y Santa Cruz,* and Vol. 4, *Beni, Pando y Tarija.* Each volume contains illustrations, maps, and statistical tables. When processed it will be added to the Library's general collections. [*Georgette M. Dorn*]

A new reference work, *East Central and Southeast Europe: A Handbook of Library and Archival Resources in North America,* Paul L. Horecky, chief editor; David H. Kraus, associate director (Santa Barbara, Calif., Clio Press, 1976. 467 p.) is now available. It is intended to acquaint librarians, scholars, students, and researchers in the Slavic and East European field with the library and archival resources in the United States and Canada. The focus is on the social sciences and humanities. The countries covered are Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany (the occupation period, the German Democratic Republic, and Berlin), Greece, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and Yugoslavia. The resources of 43 institutions are surveyed with the aim of informing readers of holdings that may be pertinent to their research and that may lead to more efficient use of domestic resources and thus to more effective planning of research abroad. The volume is arranged alphabetically by institution, with indication of address, conditions of access, services, and facilities. A concise area and subject guide is appended. In the case of the larger institutions, there are individual analytical and descriptive essays by country for the major collections. The collections of several specialized institutions with strong holdings on specific subjects or countries are also surveyed. The section on the Library of Congress is extensive (pp. 213-280) and shows that the Library has leading stature in the Western Hemisphere for all the countries covered. Seventy notable librarians or scholars contributed the essays which form this volume. The present work was originated and brought to fruition by its chief editor, Paul L. Horecky, chief of the Library of Congress Slavic and Central European Division, in cooperation with committees of area specialists and librarians. It was prepared under the auspicies of the Joint Committee on Eastern Europe of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council with the support of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. It is Number 3 in the Publication Series of the Joint Committee. Copies of this guide are available from the ABC-Clio Press, P.O. Box 4397, Santa Barbara, Calif. 93103 at $35.75 per volume. [*Robert V. Allen*]

The New Hampshire Historical Society has announced the publication of the microfilm edition of the papers of Josiah Bartlett (1729-95) and of the *Guide to the Microfilm Edition of the Papers of Josiah Bartlett,* ed. Frank C. Mevers (Concord, N.H., 1976). Bartlett served New Hampshire and the nation for 45 years. As a physician he introduced new treatments and formalized medical practice through the founding of the New Hampshire Medical Society. He is more widely known for his public service as a delegate to the Continental Congress where he signed both the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation. The microfilm contains approximately 3,100 items including account books, day books, and minute books. Items of correspondence and other loose papers, filmed chronologically, reveal his personal life, his medical practice, and his service as a selectman of Kingston, N.H., provincial legislator, justice of the peace, executive councillor, militia office, judge, president, and governor of the state. The microfilm edition (7 reels) is available at a cost of $85 (plus $5 for postage and handling), and the *Guide* is included in the price. Individual reels are available for $15 (plus $1 postage and handling); and the printed *Guide* is available separately for $4.50. Orders should be directed to the New Hampshire Historical Society, 30 Park St., Concord, N.H. 03301. A copy of the *Guide* is available to readers in the Library's Manuscript Reading Room. [*Paul G. Sifton*]

NEWS IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

COMING EVENTS

The U.S. Civil Service Commission has issued a schedule for a **Computer/Microfilm Interfaces seminar.** The locations and dates are San Diego, Calif., March 21-22; San Francisco, Calif., April 11-12; Atlanta, Ga., May 2-3; St. Louis, Mo., May 10-12; and Washington, D.C., July 19-21. Additional information is available from the director, The ADP Management Training Center, Bureau of Training, ATT: TOA, U.S. Civil Service Commission, 1900 E St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20415.

A Library Management Skills Institute will be sponsored by the **Association of Research Libraries** on April 19-22 in Kansas City, Mo. Further information is available from the Association of Research Libraries, Office of University Library Management

Studies, 1527 New Hampshire Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A non-credit course on reader's advisory services will be offered by the School of Library Service, **Columbia University** on April 23, 30, May 7, 14, and 21. The fee for the five, three-hour sessions is $50. Application forms may be obtained from the Reader's Advisory Workshop, School of Library Service, Columbia University, New York, N.Y. 10027.

The **13th Annual Storytelling Institute**, cosponsored by the Palmer Graduate Library School, Long Island University, and the Children's Services Division of the Nassau Library System, and the Suffolk Cooperative Library System, will be held on Saturday, May 14. For reservations or further information contact Mary E. Vander Werf, administrative assistant, Palmer Graduate Library School, C.W. Post Center, Long Island University, Greenvale, N.Y. 11548.

An Oral History Institute will be held at the **University of Vermont** from June 20 through July 1. The course is a practical introduction to oral history interviewing. Students are assumed to have a general knowledge of 20th century history. The class is limited to 30 students. A summer session catalog, covering the institute will be available in March from Summer Session, Grasse Mount, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt. 05401.

A four-week book **publishing workshop** will be offered for the first time by the New York University School of Continuing Education on July 5-29. The world of book publishing, both as a creative editorial process and a business enterprise, will be covered in-depth by a faculty of two dozen New York book publishing experts, led by John W. Tebbel, author, journalist, former director of the Graduate Institute of Book Publishing, and chairman of New York University's department of journalism. Reduced rate dormitory housing is available. For more information write Raymond P. Zelazny, Summer Book Publishing Workshop, NYU School of Continuing Education, 2 University Pl., New York, N.Y. 10003.

APPOINTMENTS

Audrey N. Grosch has been elected president of the American Society for Information Science, effective this October. She is associate professor and special projects officer with the University of Minnesota Libraries.

Warren J. Haas, vice president for information services and university librarian at Columbia University, was elected vice president of the Council on Library Resources on November 13, 1976. Mr. Haas is a past president of the Association of Research Libraries and is currently chairman of the board of directors for the Research Libraries Group.

Former consultants in poetry to the Library of Congress **Gwendolyn Brooks** and **Howard Nemerov** have been named with poet F. O. Reeve to the panel which will judge poetry submitted for the 28th Annual National Book Awards.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The **American Society for Information Science** has issued a call for papers for presentation at its 40th annual meeting, September 26-October 1 in Chicago, Ill. The deadline for submission is March 1. Authors should contact Thomas K. Burgess, ASIS-77 Technical Chairman, Indiana University Libraries, Bloomington, Ind. 47401 for more information. The Society's Mid-Year Meeting will be held at Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y. May 19-21. The theme will be The Value of Information. For further information contact Dean Taylor, School of Information Studies, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y. 13210.

Ralph E. McCoy, who retired as Dean of Library Affairs on March 1, 1976, after 21 years of service to Southern Illinois University, is paid tribute in the Summer-Fall issue of *ICarbS* (which is the National Union Catalog symbol for Morris Library, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale). The issue dedicated to him, includes an article entitled "The Not-So-Retiring Ralph E. McCoy" by Sidney E. Matthews.

Wesley W. Posvar, chancellor of the **University of Pittsburgh**, has announced that $100,000 of the proceeds from the university's Sugar Bowl appearance will be allocated to the university libraries for academic acquisitions.

APPENDIX I

A REPORT ON A PLANNING CONFERENCE FOR A NATIONAL PRESERVATION PROGRAM Washington, D.C., December 16-17, 1976

Money, people, and time were the recurring themes at a Planning Conference for a National Preservation Program held at the Library of Congress December 16-17. Sixty persons, representing conservators, librarians, and organizations and institutions interested in conservation, gathered for two full days of papers, discussion, and tours. Although the conference did not draft a formal resolution, there was agreement that the Library of Congress should begin the very much needed program and that support would come from the library and archival communities.

Frazer G. Poole, assistant director for preservation, Library of Congress Administrative Department, named to direct the National Preservation and Restoration Program of the Library of Congress last February, circulated a working paper to invited participants in advance of the conference. It set forth the problems and outlined a suggested national program under the general headings "Preserving the intellectual content of materials published since about 1800," "Preserving those materials in library collections which justify preservation, repair, or restoration in the original format," "Preserving library materials of the future," and "Funding." These suggestions were repeated, discussed, and elaborated by individual speakers as the conference got under way.

In welcoming the conferees, The Librarian of Congress told them they were here to preserve civilization and asked for their help as the Library of Congress launched a national program. Mr. Poole, as conference chairman, reviewed the problems facing libraries: the Library of Congress, for instance, estimated five years ago that six million of its seventeen million books were in an advanced stage of deterioration and the New York Public Library believed that 50 percent of its collection was in a similar state. Since Gordon R. Williams stated the problem for the Association of Research Libraries in 1965 (his report was published in 1966), the Library of Congress has been laying the groundwork and its efforts were described by the next three speakers.

Microfilming, it was clear from the remarks of Lawrence S. Robinson, Preservation Microfilming Officer, Library of Congress, is not the easy solution it was once thought to be. The procedure is costly in terms of space, staff, and time. About six million volumes in the collections are so brittle they have to be microfilmed and have been scheduled for filming at the rate of 20,000 a year. The decision to microfilm, the searching to avoid duplication and obtain copyright permission, the page by page collation, and the preparation for filming, plus the actual filming by the Photoduplication Service at the rate of 200,000 pages a week take approximately 90 days. The Photoduplication Service retains the negative in its storage vaults and the positive is deposited in the Library's Microform Reading Room for reader use.

Research Officer John C. Williams of the Library of Congress spoke of the research program, which is engaged in investigating the problem of how to treat masses of books to extend their lives by studies of the life of paper, vapor-phase deacidification, buffers in paper, and neutralizing buffers in ink. "Restoration is a field just about as big as science," said Mr. Williams. "We don't seem to run out of projects.

Library of Congress Restoration Officer Peter Waters, like a specialist in geriatrics, said that "preservation is, in one sense, the art of delaying the inevitable." In pursuing that art in the Library's conservation/restoration program, he encounters a number of problems. Library conservation being a new field, there is no training organization and therefore a great lack of trained practitioners. In the past, moreover, even trained and careful conservators used restoration techniques now outdated and these have to be reversed. And the job to be done is staggering. The volumes which need attention now in the Library of Congress will take 11,500 man-years of work; so priorities are established consistent with the life span of the material, and a phased preservation program has been instituted, including boxes, lamination, and encapsulation. Waters has to weigh the numbers against the value of the material; one item may take hours while a group of items can sometimes be treated in only a short time.

Gordon R. Williams of the Center for Research Libraries speculated on the reasons why more has not been done to attack the problem. The late William Barrow said in 1959 that 40 percent of the books published from 1900 to 1939 were already so dam-

aged that they would be unusable by 1983 if only used moderately, and other studies by Barrow revealed that much older material, published before 1850 on rag paper, is not good for 300 years as we used to believe. Why weren't librarians moved to action? Perhaps, said Mr. Williams, because thousands of volumes in bad condition were not very frequently used and readers, therefore, not very greatly inconvenienced, have not pressured librarians. Librarians keep buying, not preserving. Deteriorating books are not "rare" although much rarer, that is, scarcer, than "rare" books; they seem less important and are not attended to.

Mr. Williams, in addressing his topic "Objectives of a National Preservation Program," called for action. The real purpose of the national program is to ensure the continuing use of materials, now, tomorrow, and in the future, not to preserve them for some date in the distant future. At the rate the Library of Congress is going, according to Mr. Robinson, microfilming will take 300 years and cost $90 million. A combination of deacidification and cold storage will increase the life of a book 40 times. We ought to establish a central storage depot—the Center for Research Libraries success shows that libraries will give up collections—and seek Federal funds, using the historic properties act as a precedent. Photocopying as a solution should be deferred and the money saved. Microfilming, Mr. Williams said, stating a personal prejudice that seemed to be shared by some of his listeners, is not a substitute for actual books.

After a tour of the Preservation Research Office and the Restoration Office, participants heard a different view from Carl M. Spaulding of the Council on Library Resources. He was not pessimistic about the future of microfilm and advocated filming for both retrieval and storage. It is a mistake, he argued, to wait for "miracle" technology; production equipment is now available for large scale micrographic programs. Librarians shouldn't be too eager to switch to new technological developments when microfilm has stood the test of time.

Joseph H. Howard, director of the Library of Congress Processing Department, discussing "Bibliographic Control of Microforms in a National Preservation Program," told the conference that the Library hopes by 1979 to give bibliographic coverage to microforms, to supply cataloging data for microforms to other libraries, and to accept for national distribution the cataloging data from other libraries.

Robert L. Feller of Carnegie-Mellon University and research consultant to the National Gallery of Art gave the most theoretical paper of the conference. His field is the conservation of museum objects and he emphasized the significance of scientific support in our attempts to preserve rare and archival materials. Research to him means the search in the laboratory for a revision of accepted theories, for new facts, and for practical applications unknown to the contemporary scientific community. He spoke of the sociological problems involved in conservation: Funding—the two to three percent of the gross national product that goes to research development, how to support research on an ongoing basis, not just project by project, and the time-lag between idea and application, from four to ten years; Leadership—the people needed to take leading roles in research; and Awareness.

"Education of Paper Conservators in a National Preservation Program" was discussed by Paul N. Banks, conservator of the Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill. In spite of the fact, he said, that 111 research libraries hold over 200 million volumes, there are no training programs for conservators, the literature is spotty, and standards are almost non-existent. Of all the types of personnel needed, administrative, those who can handle technical and physical aspects, and those for workbench applications, conservators are the most needed. He assigned first priority to the development of a cadre of trained conservators, mature well-educated people who are potential leaders and then a training program on the graduate level, affiliated with or in a university, with a curriculum that includes the background, theory, and practice of conservation. Craftsmanship is important, Mr. Banks said; a conservator must learn methods as an architect learns engineering. Summer work programs could provide practical work outside the institution where academic training is given. He would then impose a one-year intership requirement for a degree.

Stephen Salmon of the University of California at Berkeley spoke on "Auxiliary Aspects of a National Preservation Program," and L. Clark Hamilton, Assistant Register of Copyrights, looked at the problems of "Preserving Publications of the Future."

Some of the ideas presented in the first day of the conference were argued again on the second in the opening discussion of "Brittle Books." Microform versus xerographic copies, the different kinds of storage needed, how to choose materials for cold storage, how to get librarians to give up materials for storage, all these issues were aired. Mr. Poole stated that the time had come to make a decision on

whether to save deteriorating material or to let it go; the decision could be no longer deferred. If we decide to save materials we must begin now, no matter how little or slow the progress. For this reason we need all types of preservation; there is no one solution but many, including cold storage, microfilming, rapid transmission of information, and photocopying.

Training was the subject of the second discussion of the morning. Three training programs for conservators were described, those at the New York State University, New York Institute of Fine Arts, and the Winterthur Museum and the University of Delaware, all concentrating on the conservation of paintings, textiles, and museum objects, rather than on paper. There could be more regional centers for conservation and more training programs if there were more conservators. That was agreed, but there was little agreement on what training a conservator should have. Some of the participants felt that priority should be given to training competent conservators while others felt three-to-five-day workshops for librarians in simple mending and repair techniques were needed. Carolyn Horton, well-known book conservator, stated that conservators with sound educational backgrounds do not need an additional seven years of training. Peter Waters argued that conservators cannot be mass-produced—it takes a special kind of person who can be trained in one year of academic work and three years of experience. Pamela Darling of Columbia University, representing the American Library Association, called for simultaneous training, instituted early in the national program, for both conservators and non-technical staff who need to know basic repair techniques.

The Librarian of Congress, who joined the discussion at lunch, spoke of the law of the survival of the books unread; things which are used frequently do not survive. He expressed the hope that librarians and others interested in conservation could have frequent meetings with publishers and with microform publishers and that the public could be made aware of the problem of the deterioration of library materials. The problem of what to save had a number of answers, Mr. Boorstin and Mr. Williams warning that it is dangerous to think we can predict what scholars 200 years from now will need; human concerns are unpredictable. Regional centers, cooperation among research programs, the need for a journal in the conservation field and more news, perhaps a column, in library journals to air new ideas, the need for pressure on publishers to use permanent/durable paper, all provoked comment.

To Warren J. Haas, vice president of Columbia University, was left the task of summing up the two-day conference. He began by saying that scholars, librarians, and archivists do in fact have a responsibility to solve the preservation problem. It is not conditional on anything. The rate at which it gets done depends on money; whether it gets done depends on people. He went on to say that the Library of Congress is already working on many of the items on the substantial list of things to be done, but it cannot attack the preservation problem alone; we must join forces. He advocated the establishment of a small steering committee to steer us "toward action, not planning." Asking his hearers where we will be in five or ten years, he asked what do we want? And answered with a list: a master negative film collection; cold storage; a bibliographic control system that accepts film formats; public awareness, critical in future funding; perceptions of the problem among professionals; regular communication and a flow of information within the conservation field; an active conservation program with trained people in every research library; and a national capacity to have options—to choose what to keep. "It's not important to decide what to keep, that will take care of itself."

Mr. Poole closed the conference by announcing that the Library of Congress does propose to move ahead with a national preservation program and would begin with the formation of an action committee.

APENDIX II

REPORTS ON THE 91ST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
Washington, D.C., December 28-30, 1976

The American Historical Association held its annual meeting at the Shoreham and Sheraton Park Hotels in Washington, D.C. Some 4,000 members were in attendance. Features of the 1976 program included a series of six sessions on the theme, The American Experience, 1776-1976, each session featuring a single long interpretative paper on a major theme or problem in American history; five sessions and some workshops on teaching problems; two special sessions on history and related disciplines; and two sessions on the present employment crisis.

The address of outgoing President Richard B. Morris of Columbia University was entitled " 'We the People of the United States': The Bicentennial of a People's Revolution." President-elect of the Association is Charles Gibson of Columbia University.

The following individual reports were prepared by Manuscript Divison staff members attending the meeting. [*Paul T. Heffron*]

POLITICS AND COMMUNITY

Jon L. Wakelyn, Catholic University of America, was the chairman of a morning session on Wednesday, December 29, considering Politics and Community: Party Development in Antebellum America. Whitman H. Ridgway, University of Maryland, read the first of three papers, "The Structure of Maryland Elites: The First and Second Party Systems." In this he contended that many studies of political elites have been either too narrow or too broad. In his research, therefore, he identified and examined three elites in four communities at two different times in the period 1790-1840. The elites were the traditional, commercial, and positional (those actually occupying positions of power), and the communities selected for study were St. Mary's and Talbot Counties, both traditional communities; Frederick County, a transitional community; and Baltimore city, a modern community.

Kathleen Smith Kutolowski, of the State University of New York, Brockport, sought to validate historical generalizations concerning party development by testing them at the grassroots level. Her paper, "Party Structure at the Grassroots: Genesee County, New York, 1821-40," commenced with the year in which a new state constitution provided almost universal manhood suffrage in New York. Through the study of a wide variety of local sources, and particularly through the compilation and evaluation of numerous biographical profiles, it was discovered that, in spite of much egalitarian rhetoric, traditional community leaders managed to maintain party control.

Paul W. Brewer, Albuquerque, N.M., read the final paper, "The Social and Political Bases of the Acceptance of Party: Missouri, 1825-40." Missouri, unlike Maryland and New York, had had no experience with the first party system, and its party development in the period under review was related basically to the consideration as to whether one was or was not a Jacksonian.

Ralph A. Wooster of Lamar University, a leading authority on late antebellum southern political elites, provided an extended and searching commentary.

[*John McDonough*]

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

The topic Employment Opportunities Beyond the Academic Market Place was discussed by Lawrence Bruser of Columbia University Law School, Ann Morgan Campbell of the Society of American Archivists, and Sally Gregory Kohlstedt of Syracuse University. Mr. Bruser urged unemployed historians to consider careers in business. Emphasizing the usefulness of skills developed in graduate school, he suggested ways of seeking employment.

Mrs. Campbell discussed opportunities in the archival field. She pointed to evidence that the field is growing, identified agencies that employ archivists, and recommended study programs that offer special advantages. An archivist who prefers archival work to teaching, Mrs. Campbell invited the audience to share with her the view that "there is a brighter side to history *outside* the classroom."

Mrs. Kohlstedt directed her remarks to the history profession as a whole rather than to its unemployed members. Historians must cooperate in a new effort to promote the field of history, she said. For example, college history departments must encourage historical activities in local communities, join efforts to impress upon government at all levels the desir-

ability of offering historical services, and prepare students to seek employment.

In commenting on the panelists' papers, Martha Tolpin of Wellesley College advocated programs to train historians for positions other than the teaching of history. One need not be a history teacher in order to be a historian. In fact, she said, "the most exciting historical writing of the future might well be done by persons in alternative careers." [*Oliver H. Orr*]

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY

At the first formal meeting of the American Society for Environmental History, John Opie of Duquesne University was elected president. Mr. Opie is also editor of the society's new journal, *Environmental Review, an Interdisciplinary Journal.* The first issue of the journal was published last fall. Combining humanistic inquiry with environmental science, *Environmental Review* is concerned with the past, present, and furture of man's relationship to his natural environment. The first issue includes essays on early methods of maintaining land boundaries, on the creation of environmental goals, and on the need to preserve plants as reserves of genetic diversity for the future development of crops.

Environmental Review will be published three times a year, in fall, winter, and spring. Subscriptions, which include membership in the American Society for Environmental History, are $11 for individuals, $15 for institutions, and $8 for students. Inquiries and orders for subscriptions should be sent to *Environmental Review,* College Hall, Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15219. [*Oliver H. Orr*]

WOMEN, WAR, AND RESISTANCE TO WAR: A TRANSNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

Women's history was an area which would have been accorded little debate at historical conferences in times past but which received considerable attention at the 91st annual meeting. A session on women and resistance to war, meeting concurrently with the Conference on Peace Research in History, dealt with the careers of three once prominent but now little known women opposed to war. Sharlie Conroy Ushioda of the University of California at Los Angeles spoke on "Women and War in Meiji Japan: The Case of Fukuda Hideko (1868-1927)," showing that Fukuda's anti-war activity not only inspired an unprecedented domestic protest against a Japanese war, the Russo-Japanese War of 1905, but led from there to a personal consciousness of the need for a movement to establish the rights denied women by the Meiji constitution. For Fukuda, commitment to one reform begat another.

Catherine Marshall, a British suffragist whose development was traced by Jo Newberry of the University of Edinburgh, experienced a similar radicalization as a result of her country's participation in World War I. According to Newberry, Marshall's shift was symptomatic of a paradoxical change in feminist circles in which former militants became patriotic zealots, while women who had previously been moderates were driven to socialism and pacifism. Marshall subsequently became a founding member of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, which in the United States was for many years represented by Dorothy Detzer, a peace and social justice advocate portrayed by Rosemary A. Rainbolt in "The Case of Dorothy Detzer, National Secretary, WILPF."

Speakers Newberry and Rainbolt of the University of Illinois agreed that women had generated greater force in British and American peace movements than has been recognized and that it was important for scholars to probe the full range of feminist involvements. During the discussion which followed, commentators remarked on the tactical as well as moral value of women focusing on peace as an issue of overriding political importance. [*Allan Teichroew*]

THE PALESTINE QUESTION IN AMERICAN HISTORY

A session on Palestine and its relationship to American history, with Barbara Tuchman, Clark M. Clifford, and Eugene V. Rostow as principal speakers, attracted one of the largest audiences of the convention and was held under the joint auspices of the AHA and the American Jewish Historical Society. Barbara Tuchman presented an eloquent essay on the dilemma of the Jewish establishment in America, using Henry Morgenthau, Sr., and his ambivalent attitude toward the Jewish presence in Palestine to exemplify what she finally referred to as an American rather than a Jewish quandary: the desire of the nation's immigrants to assimilate to national norms while simulateously adhering to traditional subgroup attachments.

Clark Clifford, former presidential advisor and Secretary of Defense under President Johnson, spoke more specifically to the question of America's part in the creation of a Jewish Palestine, addressing himself to the controversial issue of the factors which persuaded President Truman to support partition and recognize the state of Israel. Mr. Clifford attacked revisionist histo-

rians who claim that the decision was motivated by partisan political considerations during the 1948 election, asserting instead that it was the logical culmination of Truman's longstanding commitment to the Jewish people. Relying frequently on his own reminiscences, Mr. Clifford described recognition as a moral victory which was accomplished with small regard for political benefit and despite unconscionable obstruction from Truman's own Department of State.

Another former government official, Eugene V. Rostow of Yale University, concluded the main lectures by tracing the role of Israel in the evolution of recent American foreign policy. Mr. Rostow referred to the diplomacy of the last decade as being tragically flawed by a disinterest in Asia and the Near East as a consequence of the failure in Vietnam.

[*Allan Teichroew*]

THE AMERICAN EXPERIENCE

Each day of the convention included one program listed under the broadly inclusive title The American Experience, and the speaker of note on Tuesday, December 29, was Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., of the City University of New York. Taking as his topic the theme "America: Experiment or Destiny?" Mr. Schlesinger observed that the United States had been conceived as an experiment but raised with an idea of its own manifest destiny. Flush with the successes of expansionism, revivalism, and reform, Americans of the mid-19th century succumbed to self-serving notions of righteousness which have been aptly characterized by the title of Ernest Tuveson's book, *Redeemer Nation.* Mr. Schlesinger acknowledged that destiny could be malign as well as manifest (and so Henry Adams believed), but the real danger was that in subscribing to messianic explanations of history, Americans were prone to fashion policies out of fantasy rather than reality. At this point he referred specifically to the Vietnam War as well as to menacing episodes in the 20th-century history of Germany, Russia, and Japan. Commenting on Mr. Schlesinger's remarks, James A. Field, Jr., of Swarthmore College, added that in his opinion the great dilemma of the last 100 years in American history was the question of how to use great power in a country where the prevalent ideology still extolled anti-power. George A. Mowry of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill was more critical of Mr. Schlesinger in his review, pointing out that he rarely ventured outside New England and never outside the East Coast in the process of buttressing his thesis with historical documentation. [*Allan Teichroew*]

HISTORY AND THE RELATED DISCIPLINES

Sociology and history have long been contentious bedfellows, but rather than wax theoretical on ancient disputes Charles Tilly of the University of Michigan chose to ignore the conceptual approach possibly expected of a session with the bland title of Sociology and History, and in its stead offered a new explanation for an equally troublesome issue, the question of the origin of Europe's working class. Was Marx correct in saying that the proletariat was created from an excess of farm laborers who, skimmed from the peasantry, became available to manufactures in ever-increasing numbers? The speaker thought not. In a paper presented to the conference on December 30, he employed statistical methods to argue that it was the natural increase within the proletariat rather than the reclassification or net migration of peasants and artisans which accounts for the growth of the laboring class. Beginning with the finding that Europe deurbanized between the 16th and 19th centuries (an assertion based on the conclusion that the number of cities over 100,000 declined in proportion to the total population), Mr. Tilly discerned that the proletariat was party to its own expansion. While on the one hand peasants and craftsmen had little reason to increase their families, since more children only meant progressively smaller holdings and decreased status opportunities for future generations, on the other hand workers had the incentive of enlarging the collective wage pool by adding to the family membership. Thus the speaker's conclusion was that the proletariat made itself, not capitalism—an interpretation which is ironically supportive of Marxist historians who hold that the working class was responsible for the shaping of its own culture.

Two of the commentators on the review panel differed sharply with Mr. Tilly. Edward Gargan of the University of Wisconsin at Madison charged him with failing to note the hostility which workers felt as the result of their alienated state, and accused him of minimizing the extent to which they fought against being made wage laborers. Gilbert Shapiro of the University of Pittsburgh chided Mr. Tilly for using an inadequate measure of property holding in his statistical breakdowns and for committing other definitional indiscretions. Mr. Shapiro also rejected out of hand the thesis that Europe witnessed a trend away from urbanization between 1500 and 1800, stating that Mr. Tilly needed more criteria than the one demographic factor he cited to make his point.

[*Allan Teichroew*]

PUBLISHING CRISIS

A large audience gathered for a lively session entitled, Is There A Publishing Crisis? Historical Scholarship and Its Dissemination. The principal paper was delivered by Edward Booher, director of the National Enquiry Into Scholarly Communication, a major project supported by a variety of foundations. Brief comments were also offered by Martin Ridge, editor of the *Journal of American History;* David Horne, director of the University Press of New England; and Lawrence W. Towner, director of the Newberry Library.

Mr. Booher described the work of the Enquiry, which is charged with exploring the problem of disseminating scholarship throughout the humanities. He discussed the many dimensions of the problem, as the Enquiry staff understands it, but was not prepared to offer any preview of the Enquiry's ultimate recommendations in advance of its final report. Mr. Ridge limited his remarks to the problems of publishing as they relate specifically to historical journals, a medium that he considered to be healthy, vital, comprehensive, and largely devoid of crisis. Mr. Horne argued that the crisis was a very real one for university publishers, where the production costs for a particular monograph continue to increase while the market for the monograph remains relatively constant. Mr. Towner, whose paper was delivered by a member of his staff, argued that certain aspects of the crisis could be remedied through a revised system of tax incentives. [*David Wigdor*]

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CHURCH HISTORY

Meeting concurrently with the American Historical Association and other small associations in the field of history, the American Society of Church History held 14 sessions December 28-20. Half of the topics were concerned with early, medieval, and Reformation church history (from Arius to the Reformers' concept of the ministry), with the remainder centered on various aspects of Christianity in the United States (from the beginnings of Puritanism in New England to American missionary efforts in Chiang Kai-shek's China).

JONATHAN EDWARDS AS HISTORIAN

In his presidential address on Tuesday, December 28, John F. Wilson of Princeton University reviewed Jonathan Edwards' various writings, especially his sermons and notes published posthumously as *A History of the Work of Redemption.* Differing with other prominent scholars on Puritanism, Mr. Wilson argued that Edwards should be viewed basically as a comprehensive theologian and not as a subtly modern historian (as Perry Miller concluded) nor as a traditional, doctrinaire one (as Peter Gay has interpreted him).

AMERICAN CHURCHES, THEIR MISSIONARIES, AND CHINESE POLITICS, 1920's-1940's

On the afternoon of December 28 a session chaired by John K. Fairbanks of Harvard University examined 20th-century American missionary efforts in China and the relation between these activities and American political support for Chiang Kai-shek. A paper by Shirley S. Garrett of Radcliffe Institute reviewed the changing attitudes of the various evangelical Protestant churches in the United States, as well as Protestant and Catholic periodicals, toward Chiang, attitudes that were the most favorable in the late 1930's and early 1940's. She also emphasized the influence of Madame Chiang Kai-shek on American public opinion and discussed the nucleus of American political support for Chiang's regime that was formed from members of those American churches that were actively engaged in Chinese missionary work.

At the same session, Yi-ming Shaw of the University of Notre Dame spoke on John Leighton Stuart's religious, political, and diplomatic influence as a "missionary politician" in China, 1928-41.

THE MIDDLE AGES IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION: NATURAL LAW AND CONSENT

On Wednesday morning, December 29, in a joint session with the American Catholic Historical Society, Francis Oakley of Williams College, Paul Sigmund of Princeton University, and Brian Tierney of Cornell University traced the medieval—and, to a lesser degree, Reformation—background and contributions to the natural law and consent theories of the American Revolutionary era.

Scoffing at the notion that the Virginia Declaration of Rights and the Declaration of Independence ever represented medieval Catholic thought "at its best," the speakers nonetheless found some elements of origin for later natural law and social contract theories in the writings of Thomas Aquinas, Nicholas of Cusa, Cardinal Bellarmine, and others; in the work of medieval Roman canonists; and in the constitutions of religious orders.

The differences between the medieval theory of natural law and the modern theory of natural rights were detailed by Mr. Sigmund, who explained how

his views differed from those of the Marxist and Leo Strauss schools of political thought. Mr. Tierney pointed out that the concept that all men were created equal was first stated in the 14th century. All members of the panel, however, in tracing the origins of American Revolutionary thought, pointed to the crucial contributions of John Locke.

RELIGIOUS RESPONSES TO WAR

This session had as its topic the response of America's Protestant community to the Seven Years' War and the War of 1812. Two speakers, Howard Miller of the University of Texas and William J. Gribbin, formerly an aide to Senator James F. Buckley of New York, saw the wars as bookends to the Revolution, the one a prologue and the other a postscript to the admixture of Protestant millennialism and crusading republicanism which helped to bring about the nation's independence and, in Mr. Gribbin's phrase, made 19th-century America "a Protestant culture zone." Panelists agreed that the twin forces of anti-Catholicism and millennialism were propellants to messianic republicanism, but criticized the speakers for failing to accout for the views of Southerners, members of peace churches, Revolutionary War loyalists, and Yankee opponents of the War of 1812. [*Allan Teichroew*]

ISSN 0041-7904 *Key title:* Library of Congress information bulletin